



This is the American hospital ship Comfort which the war department intended to send across the Atlantic without protection to test the behavior of the Germans. Since the sinking of the Canadian hospital ship Llandovery Castle the plan has been held up and may be abandoned.

BREWERS' COAL SUPPLY CUT

By Garfield in Curtailing of Non-War Industries—Makers of Near-Beer Affected By Order.

Washington.—A serious blow to the manufacture of beer has been struck in the United States, not by prohibition action in the Congress, but by an order from the Fuel Administration, acting with the Food Administration and the War Industries Board. There may be beer in the country for six months to a year longer, but after that time none until the fuel situation improves, probably none until the close of the war. Then it will be up to the Congress again. And with the passing of beer will go all the near-beer, the malt extracts and other imitations made from cereals. The order is not a prohibition measure in any way. It is a conservation proposition, and the first 100 per cent restriction on a non-essential industry. It will free the great stocks of coal used by the cereal beverage people for war industries, the huge quantities of their cereals for strictly food uses and their employees for work in essential industries. It will be followed by other 100 per cent restrictions from the Fuel Administration against non-essential industries, in each case with the cooperation of the War Industries Board, and, where food materials are concerned, of the Food Administration. And in each case the United States Employment Service will step in to direct the future employment of the men thrown out of work by the shutdown.

America Modifies Mexican Embargoes.
Washington.—President Wilson gave another shock to the German agents in Mexico who are trying to embroil that country into difficulties with the United States. Through Secretary Lansing he announced a radical modification of the embargo on exports to benefit Mexico. Corn for food, agricultural implements and many other articles are to be allowed to go across the border to meet the needs of the Mexican population. For this favor nothing is demanded of Mexico in return. The hope is expressed merely that "the Mexican Government will continue to allow commodities not imperatively needed in Mexico to be exported to the United States."

Ammish Farmers Agree to Back War.
Columbus, O.—Danger of violence to 40 families of Ammish people living in Madison county, near Plain City, was considered definitely passed as the result of a meeting held there. The complaint had been made that the families had not contributed to the war funds that have been raised. After Cordray had talked to their leaders they agreed to raise in cash the amount of money that was agreed upon.

SENATE RETAINS DRY CLAUSE IN MEASURE

CHAIR REBUKED AFTER SAULSBURY DECIDES LEGISLATION IS GENERAL.

Prohibition Proposal Stays in Measure When Vote is 36 To 33 Against Marylander—Point of Order Brought to Fore By Penrose.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington.—Supporters of national prohibition as a war emergency measure won their first fight when the Senate refused to sustain a ruling by Senator Saulsbury, of Delaware, President pro tempore, that the prohibition amendment to the \$11,000,000 emergency agricultural bill should be stricken from the measure because it is general legislation. Consideration of the amendment followed immediately, with Senator Phelan, of California, offering a motion to strike out all references to wine. The motion will come to a vote and prohibition leaders expect to reach a final vote on the amendment within a few days unless more pressing legislation displaces the agricultural measure.

One point of order was raised by Senator Penrose, of Pennsylvania, who declares that the amendment which prohibits the sale except for export of intoxicating liquors after January 1 next and the manufacture of beer and wines after November 1, is general legislation attached to an appropriation bill in violation of the Senate ruling. Although the Chair's decision was overruled by a narrow margin—36 to 33—prohibition leaders declared their full strength was not marshaled against the ruling, as many Senators who favor prohibition voted to sustain the Chair, and that the amendment will be adopted by an overwhelming majority.

Cut Hours of Labor in Britain.
The British government's agricultural wages board has decreed that three months after the cessation of hostilities all British agricultural laborers shall become entitled to a regular half-holiday each week in addition to Sunday, making their normal working week five and a half days.

Did You Help or Hinder?
"When the boys come back labor will have to defend its acts," says Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor. It is a warning which should be heeded by all workmen engaged in the production of war materials.

CREATED ARMY OF WORKERS

Remarkable Increase in Number of Men Employed in United States Shipyards.

Less than a year ago there were not 45,000 men employed in American shipyards. Today there are more than 300,000 skilled mechanics and laborers engaged in building ships and 250,000 more employed in making the engines, boilers, winches and other machinery necessary to equip them.

This tremendous expansion by which the United States hopes to put into service a new merchant marine that will rival the trading fleet of any nation in the world has been accomplished in methodical fashion, without any "fuss and feathers," but achieving a result that industry long will regard as one of the most brilliant victories of the war. It has been brought about by the shipping board through recognition of the principle that untrained men can become skilled workmen only through competent instruction. One of the first tasks of the shipping board therefore was the creation of a division of education and training, which has supervised the establishment of training centers and the development of instructors among the foremen and superintendents.

MORE SKILLED MEN WANTED

Contracts Have Been Delayed by Errors in Patriotism, War Labor Conference Is Told.

Selective service has failed to fulfill its original purpose of keeping at their work skilled men engaged on government contracts, Darragh Delaney, of the war department told the National War Labor conference. "Patriotic but misplaced zeal" has led many essential men to volunteer for army service, he said, and "errors in patriotism" have been committed by many draft boards, which should grant workmen classification to all skilled workmen necessary to the production of war materials.

Indefinite furloughs have been given to several hundred trained men in the army in the last month, according to Mr. Delaney, and several thousand others will be sent home within the next few weeks to prevent delay to war contracts held up by lack of skilled labor.

11,533 Trainmen in Service.

W. G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, announced that up to the first day of this month 11,533 members of the organization are serving in the army and navy. During the last month more than 2,200 members of the organization entered the service. The Brotherhood is carrying paid-up death and total disability insurance for members in the military service, the death policies amounting to more than \$15,000,000.

RIGHT OF MEN TO ORGANIZE UPHELD.

Upholding the right of workmen to organize, President Wilson came out in support of the national war labor board's decision in the case of the threatened strike of commercial telegraphers, when the text of his communication to the presidents of the telegraph companies became known.

The president flatly informed the employers that the finding of the war labor board in the controversy, giving the men the right to organize, must be accepted.

A Card System for Workers.

Beginning July 1, every worker seeking employment in the industries of New Jersey is required to present a card from the state, federal and municipal employment bureau, showing where he was last employed and for what reason his employment ceased. This is one of the features of a plan by which New Jersey hopes to solve the problem of the shortage of labor in all industries incident to the war. The object of the card system, which all the manufacturers of the state will be asked to strictly observe, is to do away with the large number of floating workers who have been in the practice of working a day, or a few days, in one plant, only to then look for a job in another plant.

Big New York Strike Settled.

The New York subway strike has been settled. The men who were engaged on construction work returned to their jobs and the contractors will pay the advanced scale of wages demanded by the men. The board of estimates and the public service commission have adopted a policy of taking care of the contractors' losses which is acceptable to the contractors. Incidentally, with the announcement that a settlement had been reached, came the first intimation that the question of the closed shop had been raised by the men and was one of the conditions of the settlement.

ALL BENEFIT BY INCREASE

Director General McAduff Approves Advance in Wages of All Mechanical Employees.

Increase of wages for all shopmen and employees of the mechanical department of railroads under federal control has been approved by Director General McAduff. The new rates of pay are effective as of January 1, this year. An eight-hour day, with time and a half for overtime, work on Sundays and seven specified holidays, became effective the first of August. The advances apply to 500,000 men and involve an expenditure of \$100,000,000.

The full text of the order making these changes for the benefit of the employees has not been completed. A summary of the changes, however, issued from the office of Director General McAduff, is as follows:

Machinists, boiler makers, blacksmiths, sheet metal workers, molders and first-class electrical workers, 68 cents per hour.

Car men and second-class electrical workers, 58 cents per hour.

Helpers, 45 cents per hour.

Foremen paid on hourly basis, 5 cents per hour more than respective crafts.

Foremen paid on monthly basis, increase \$40 per month, minimum \$155 and maximum \$250.

New rates are retroactive to January 1, 1918.

Beginning August 1, 1918, eight hours, with time and one-half for overtime, Sunday work and seven specified holidays.

Payments of back pay will be made just as soon as they can be calculated.

Unpatriotic German Pastor Chased.

Napoleon, O.—Rev. Philip Peters, pastor of the German Lutheran church at West Hope, who narrowly escaped serious harm for alleged disrespect to an American flag, returned to his home and is under close guard. Fear that the force of the Vigilantes of Henry county would take drastic action against Peters led Sheriff Spencer to take extra precautions against violence. Peters' alleged actions have been reported officially to E. J. Lynch, district attorney at Toledo.

GETTING RICH QUICKLY

Some folks have the idea if they can not save \$1,000 in a bunch, they will save nothing. But, ordinarily a great fortune is built up like a stone wall—a stone at a time.

Think of some of the world's greatest financial kings. They have not been above taking care of even the pennies. If you continue to live up to your income—refusing to lay the first stone, because it comes so short of a wall, you can never hope to make progress in financial masonry.

The ability to work—to look into the future—to SAVE, even a dollar or two, such are the foundation stones for building up a substantial fortune.

We Pay 4% On Savings Accounts.

THE HOLSTON NATIONAL BANK

GAY STREET AND CLINCH AVE.

MEMBER FEDERAL RESERVE SYSTEM U. S. GOVERNMENT PROTECTION

SAY LAW HAS WORKED WELL

Industrial Conference Report Makes Favorable Report on Canadian Industrial Disputes Act.

The Canadian industrial disputes investigation act has been a wholesome restraint both on employers and employees through a period of industrial unrest, the national industrial conference board finds in a report of ten years operation of the Canadian law, made public at Boston. The conclusion of the board was reached, the report says, notwithstanding that statistics show 222 disputes, involving more than 4,800,000 work days lost.

It is pointed out that the act is not one for compulsory arbitration, but instead for compulsory investigation, and then only affecting transportation companies and other public utilities and mines, although it may be invoked in other industries upon application by both sides. Since the war industries providing war materials have been brought under the compulsory features by special legislation.

The report says that the success of the measure depends principally upon public opinion, the penalties provided being imposed rarely. It adds that the act after ten years has the support of Canadian public opinion, but finds that its operation has failed to inspire the complete confidence of workers, though it believes that the theory that failure to impose penalties is the principal weakness, is not borne out. One of the conclusions reached is that investigations have been most successful when most informally conducted, and that introduction of legal machinery is almost certain to destroy their usefulness.

FORMING NEW RAILROAD BODY

Employees Not Eligible to the Four Brotherhoods Are to Have Organization of Their Own.

Railway employees, including shopmen, towermen, yardmen and others whose classes of employment are not included in the four brotherhoods and to whom, until the control of railroads was taken over by the government permission to organize was refused, are now organizing rapidly under the protection of Director General McAduff.

This was announced by William G. Lee, president of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen. He denied that it was a movement to block any other movement on the part of railroad officials who, he said, have been stripped of their authority and have no voice in the matter.

"The four brotherhoods have absolutely nothing to do with the movement," he continued. There are six organizations of railroad employees in existence, which are distinct from the four brotherhoods and are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We heartily favor the plan and will help it in any way possible, but the four brotherhoods are organized practically to their full quotas."

Timothy Shea, acting president of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Engineers, said he knew nothing of a movement to organize railroad employees other than those affiliated with the four brotherhoods.

CARPENTERS APPROVE NEW WAR LABOR BOARD

President Wilson was congratulated by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America on his success in the formation of a national war labor board to handle industrial questions during the war in a telegram sent by the organization's executive board. "All of our international officers pledge you and that board their hearty co-operation and assistance," the message said. The board also offered the services of its entire 308,000 members to the government in winning the war.

Civil Employees Raised.

As a means of meeting the increased cost of living a law has been passed which grants an increase in the salaries of the civil employees of France and which provides for further allowances to cover family expenses by making specific increases, according to the number of children living with such employees and dependent upon them.

TENNESSEE

BRIEFLY TOLD EVENTS OF THE STATE

Dyersburg.—Representatives from 22 of the 33 banks in the second district of Tennessee in the Liberty Loan organization representing the counties of Dyer, Obion, Lake and Lauderdale, met in conference in Dyersburg and unanimously decided that all government demands on the banks should be met and in the sale of treasury certificates would comply by subscribing for the present two and a half per cent allotment and to future allotments to the extent of their ability.

Jackson.—Arrangements are being perfected for the annual convention of the State Pharmaceutical association, to be held July 9, 10 and 11. A service flag will be presented and a banquet served on the night of the 11th at the Southern hotel. The state board of pharmacy will also meet here on July 8 and 9.

Nashville.—Nashville's response to the war savings campaign is \$1,860,000 with the Old Hickory government powder plant not reported. The powder plant employs 13,500 men, and their subscription, which is included in Nashville's quota of \$2,280,000, is expected to carry the city way over the top.

Jackson.—The spirit manifested at the meeting of the bankers from the Fortieth and Fiftieth Liberty Loan districts of Tennessee, held in the supreme court room, was that of going the limit to support the government in the coming Liberty loan.

Memphis.—Thirty-three patriots in two days made their exact feelings towards Uncle Sam very evident by volunteering at the Memphis naval recruiting station for immediate service.

Campbells.—Three thousand people, representing practically every county in East Tennessee, attended the unveiling of the monument to Archibald Roane, second governor of Tennessee, at Pleasant Forest cemetery.

Dyersburg.—The chamber of commerce of Dyersburg has made arrangements to assist the farmers of the county during wheat threshing, the business men and clerks agreeing to work a few days at a time.

Jackson.—A systematic collection of current magazines in Jackson and the distribution of them to the soldiers passing through this city has resulted in much good, according to the statement of the city librarian.

Newbern.—The drouth was broken here when a heavy rain fell throughout the county, causing crops to be greatly relieved from the burning winds which had been hurting the crops for several days.

Jackson.—219 white selectmen left for Camp Gordon, Chamblee, Ga., where they will train for overseas service. Two days later 15 selectmen left for Knoxville for a special course.

Trezevant.—Rev. R. H. Jackson, pastor of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, is suffering with a broken arm as the result of being "kicked" while trying to crank his automobile.

Gibson.—The Baptist church here issued a call to Rev. I. N. Pinick to act as pastor. Dr. Pinick was formerly connected with the Hall-Moody institute at Martin, Tenn.

Brownsville.—To date Haywood county has sent 605 drafted men to the various army training camps. Of this number 194 were white and 811 negroes.

Nashville.—The publishers of the Nashville Tennessean and American announced the publication of the Nashville Evening American.

Nashville.—The republican party in Tennessee will hold primaries on the first day of August in all counties.

Trezevant.—Worms are destroying a very large per cent of the tomato crop in this section this season.

Knoxville.—A number of department store clerks here have adopted French orphans in the Marne region.

Selmer.—Eighty-seven selectmen, members of the new national army, entrained for Camp Gordon.

NOTICE TO ALL TAX PAYERS Of The 26 Wards Of Knoxville

Your taxes for the year 1918 are now due and payable
The month of August is all the time you have. Nearly one half the month is gone and less than two thousand receipts have been written. More than ten thousand must be written. This means there will be a rush the last days of the month. Pay now and avoid the rush.
Penalty and interest after Sept. 1st. Call at my office at the City Hall.
SAM E. HILL, Commissioner